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Contents

Europe:

Appeals for peace:

	Page
Communication from President Roosevelt to Chancellor Hitler of Germany	157
Communication from President Roosevelt to President Moscicki of Poland	158
Communication from President Roosevelt to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy	158
Reply to President Roosevelt from President Moscicki of Poland	159
Second communication from President Roosevelt to Chancellor Hitler of Germany	160
Communication from President Roosevelt to King Leopold of Belgium	161
Protection of American nationals abroad	161
Attitude of Department regarding Americans going abroad	162
Visit to Washington of the Prince Consort and Crown Prince of Luxemburg	163
Presentation of letters of credence: Minister of Denmark and Iceland	163
The Far East:	
Attack on American citizen in Tientsin	164
The American republics:	
Bolivia: Death of the President	164
Uruguay: Anniversary of independence	165
Arrival in United States of wife of the President of Brazil	165

[Over]



International conferences, commissions, etc.:	Page
Eighteenth International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology	165
Commercial policy:	
Proposed trade agreement with Argentina:	
Statement by Acting Secretary Welles	166
Announcement of proposed negotiations	167
Trade-agreement negotiations with Belgium: Post- ponement of dates for submission of briefs and open- ing of hearings	170
Publications	171
Foreign Service:	
Personnel changes	171
Treaty information:	
Arbitration:	
Permanent Court of Arbitration	172
Mutual guarantees:	
Nonaggression Treaty Between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	172
Education:	
Convention for Facilitating the International Circu- lation of Films of an Educational Character . . .	173
Publications:	
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications .	173
Women and children:	
International Conventions for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children	174
Safety:	
Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (Treaty Series No. 910)	175
Finance:	
Convention With France for the Avoidance of Double Taxation	176
Postal:	
Universal Postal Convention of 1934	176
Telecommunications:	
North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement .	176
Inter-American Arrangement Concerning Radio- communications	176
Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention (Treaty Series No. 938)	177
International Telecommunication Convention (Trea- ty Series No. 867)	177

Europe

APPEALS FOR PEACE

Communication From President Roosevelt to Chancellor Hitler of Germany

[Released to the press by the White House August 24]

Following is the text of a communication dispatched the evening of August 24 by the President to the Chancellor of the German Reich:

"In the message which I sent to you on April 14 last I stated that it appeared to me that the leaders of great nations had it in their power to liberate their peoples from the disaster that impended, but that unless the effort were immediately made with good will on all sides to find a peaceful and constructive solution of existing controversies, the crisis which the world was confronting must end in catastrophe. Today that catastrophe appears to be very near at hand indeed.

"To the message which I sent to you last April I have received no reply, but because of my confident belief that the cause of world peace—which is the cause of humanity itself—rises above all other considerations, I am again addressing myself to you with the hope that the war which impends and the consequent disaster to all peoples everywhere may yet be averted.

"I therefore urge with all earnestness—and I am likewise urging the President of the Republic of Poland—that the Governments of Germany and of Poland agree by common accord to refrain from any positive act of hostility for a reasonable and stipulated period, and that they agree likewise by common ac-

cord to solve the controversies which have arisen between them by one of the three following methods: first, by direct negotiation; second, by submission of these controversies to an impartial arbitration in which they can both have confidence; or, third, that they agree to the solution of these controversies through the procedure of conciliation, selecting as conciliator or moderator a national of one of the traditionally neutral states of Europe, or a national of one of the American republics which are all of them free from any connection with or participation in European political affairs.

"Both Poland and Germany being sovereign governments, it is understood, of course, that upon resort to any one of the alternatives I suggest, each nation will agree to accord complete respect to the independence and territorial integrity of the other.

"The people of the United States are as one in their opposition to policies of military conquest and domination. They are as one in rejecting the thesis that any ruler, or any people, possess the right to achieve their ends or objectives through the taking of action which will plunge countless millions of people into war and which will bring distress and suffering to every nation of the world, belligerent and neutral, when such ends and objectives, so far as they are just and reasonable, can be satisfied through processes of peaceful negotiation or by resort to judicial arbitration.

"I appeal to you in the name of the people of the United States, and I believe in the name

of peace-loving men and women everywhere, to agree to the solution of the controversies existing between your Government and that of Poland through the adoption of one of the alternative methods I have proposed. I need hardly reiterate that should the Governments of Germany and of Poland be willing to solve their differences in the peaceful manner suggested, the Government of the United States still stands prepared to contribute its share to the solution of the problems which are endangering world peace in the form set forth in my message of April 14.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Communication From President Roosevelt to President Moscicki of Poland

[Released to the press by the White House August 24]

Following is the text of a communication dispatched the evening of August 24 by the President to the President of the Polish Republic:

"The manifest gravity of the existing crisis imposes an urgent obligation upon all to examine every possible means which might prevent the outbreak of general war.

"With this in mind, I feel justified in suggesting that certain possible avenues of solution be considered.

"The controversy between the Government of Poland and the Government of the German Reich might be made the subject of direct discussion between the two governments.

"Should this prove impossible or not feasible, a second avenue might be that of submission of the issues to arbitration.

"A third method might be conciliation through a disinterested third party, in which case it would seem appropriate that the parties avail themselves of the services of one of the traditionally neutral states, or a disinterested Republic of the Western Hemisphere wholly removed from the area and issues of the present crisis. Should you determine to attempt solution by any of these methods, you are assured of the earnest and complete sympathy of

the United States and of its people. During the exploration of these avenues, I appeal to you, as I have likewise appealed to the Government of the German Reich, to agree to refrain from any positive act of hostility.

"Both Poland and Germany being sovereign governments, it is understood, of course, that upon resort to any one of the alternatives I suggest, each nation will agree to accord complete respect to the independence and territorial integrity of the other.

"It is, I think, well known to you that speaking on behalf of the United States I have exerted and will continue to exert every influence in behalf of peace. The rank and file of the population of every nation, large and small, want peace. They do not seek military conquest. They recognize that disputes, claims, and counter claims will always arise from time to time between nations, but that all such controversies without exception can be solved by peaceful procedure if the will on both sides exists so to do.

"I have addressed a communication in similar sense to the Chancellor of the German Reich.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Communication From President Roosevelt to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy

[Released to the press by the White House August 24]

Following is the text of a communication dispatched August 23 by the President and delivered August 24 to the King of Italy by Ambassador Phillips:

"Again a crisis in world affairs makes clear the responsibility of heads of nations for the fate of their own people and indeed of humanity itself. It is because of traditional accord between Italy and the United States and the ties of consanguinity between millions of our citizens that I feel that I can address Your Majesty in behalf of the maintenance of world peace.

"It is my belief and that of the American people that Your Majesty and Your Majesty's

Government can greatly influence the averting of an outbreak of war. Any general war would cause to suffer all nations whether belligerent or neutral, whether victors or vanquished, and would clearly bring devastation to the peoples and perhaps to the governments of some nations most directly concerned.

"The friends of the Italian people and among them the American people could only regard with grief the destruction of great achievements which European nations and the Italian nation in particular have attained during the past generation.

"We in America having welded a homogeneous nation out of many nationalities, often find it difficult to visualize the animosities which so often have created crises among nations of Europe which are smaller than ours in population and in territory, but we accept the fact that these nations have an absolute right to maintain their national independence if they so desire. If that be sound doctrine then it must apply to the weaker nations as well as to the stronger.

"Acceptance of this means peace, because fear of aggression ends. The alternative, which means of necessity efforts by the strong to dominate the weak, will lead not only to war, but to long future years of oppression on the part of victors and to rebellion on the part of the vanquished. So history teaches us.

"On April fourteenth last I suggested in essence an understanding that no armed forces should attack or invade the territory of any other independent nation, and that this being assured, discussions be undertaken to seek progressive relief from the burden of armaments and to open avenues of international trade including sources of raw materials necessary to the peaceful economic life of each nation.

"I said that in these discussions the United States would gladly take part. And such peaceful conversations would make it wholly possible for governments other than the United States to enter into peaceful discussions of political or territorial problems in which they were directly concerned.

"Were it possible for Your Majesty's Government to formulate proposals for a pacific solution of the present crisis along these lines you are assured of the earnest sympathy of the United States.

"The Government of Italy and the United States can today advance those ideals of Christianity which of late seem so often to have been obscured.

"The unheard voices of countless millions of human beings ask that they shall not be vainly sacrificed again."

Arrangements for Ambassador Phillips to deliver the message to the King in person at Turin, Italy, were made by Premier Mussolini and the Italian Foreign Minister Ciano. Ambassador Phillips was authorized to give Premier Mussolini a copy of the communication.

Reply to President Roosevelt From President Moscicki of Poland

[Released to the press August 25]

Following is the text of the communication received the evening of August 25 by the President from the President of the Republic of Poland:

"I highly appreciate the most important and noble message which Your Excellency was good enough to address to me.

"I would like to emphasize that the Polish Government always considered direct negotiations between governments as the most appropriate method of solving difficulties which may arise between states. We consider this method all the more fitting when adopted between neighboring countries. It was with this principle in view that Poland concluded pacts of non-aggression with Germany and the Union of Soviet Republics.

"We consider likewise the method of conciliation through a third party as disinterested and impartial as Your Excellency to be a just and equitable method in the solution of controversies arising between nations.

"While naturally wishing to avoid even the semblance of availing myself of this occasion

to raise the points at issue, I nevertheless consider it my duty to point out that in this crisis it is not Poland who is proffering any claims or demanding concessions from any other nation.

"It is therefore only natural that Poland agrees to refrain from any positive act of hostility provided the other party also agrees to refrain from any such act, direct or indirect.

"In conclusion may I express my ardent wish that Your Excellency's appeal for peace may contribute towards general appeasement which the people of the world so sorely need to return once more to the blessed path of progress and civilization.

IGNACE MOSCICKI"

Second Communication From President Roosevelt to Chancellor Hitler of Germany

[Released to the press August 25]

Following is the text of a communication dispatched the evening of August 25 by the President to the Chancellor of the German Reich:

"I have this hour received from the President of Poland a reply to the message which I addressed to Your Excellency and to him last night. The text of President Moszicki's reply is as follows:

"I highly appreciate the most important and noble message which Your Excellency was good enough to address to me.

"I would like to emphasize that the Polish Government always considered direct negotiations between governments as the most appropriate method of solving difficulties which may arise between states. We consider this method all the more fitting when adopted between neighboring countries. It was with this principle in view that Poland concluded pacts of non-aggression with Germany and the Union of Soviet Republics,

"We consider likewise the method of conciliation through a third party as disinterested and impartial as Your Excellency to be a just and equitable method in the solution of controversies arising between nations.

"While naturally wishing to avoid even the semblance of availing myself of this occasion to raise the points at issue I nevertheless consider it my duty to point out that in this crisis it is not Poland who is proffering any claims or demanding concessions from any other nation.

"It is therefore only natural that Poland agrees to refrain from any positive act of hostility provided the other party also agrees to refrain from any such act direct or indirect.

"In conclusion may I express my ardent wish that Your Excellency's appeal for peace may contribute towards general appeasement which the people of the world so sorely need to return once more to the blessed path of progress and civilization."

"Your Excellency has repeatedly and publicly stated that the ends and the objectives sought by the German Reich were just and reasonable. In his reply to my message the President of Poland has made it plain that the Polish Government is willing, upon the basis set forth in my messages, to agree to solve the controversy which has arisen between the Republic of Poland and the German Reich by direct negotiation or through the process of conciliation.

"Countless human lives can be yet saved and hope may still be restored that the nations of the modern world may even now construct a foundation for a peaceful and a happier relationship if you and the Government of the German Reich will agree to the pacific means of settlement accepted by the Government of Poland.

"All the world prays that Germany, too, will accept.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

Communication From President Roosevelt to King Leopold of Belgium

[Released to the press August 26]

Following is the text of a communication dispatched the afternoon of August 25 by the President to the King of the Belgians:

"I have read with the utmost measure of satisfaction Your Majesty's address of August 23 and the appeal for the maintenance of peace made therein in the name of the powers of the

Oslo group. Your Majesty expressed the hope that other heads of states might join their voices with yours in the same desire for the peace and security of their peoples.

"I take this occasion to assure you that the people of the United States and their Government wholeheartedly share the hopes and the aspirations so eloquently expressed by Your Majesty.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN NATIONALS ABROAD

[Released to the press August 26]

The responsibility for the protection of the interests of American nationals abroad at all times rests with the Department of State. This responsibility is particularly onerous in a time of trouble.

In recent months, the Department of State has in all prudence had to keep very much in mind the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities in Europe and to formulate a careful plan to meet an emergency. This plan involves:

(1) The establishment in the Department of State of a special unit which will occupy itself with the many details relating to the repatriation and protection of nationals in disturbed areas. This unit will absorb and centralize existing facilities in the Department which are adequate for meeting peacetime problems but must be expanded to meet the burdens which would fall upon them during a period of major hostilities in Europe.

(2) The setting up in certain of our establishments in foreign capitals and in important commercial centers abroad of a special section to deal with these and related problems, such as the protection of the interests of foreign governments after a rupture of diplomatic relations; and

(3) Appropriate arrangements, where it has not appeared to be necessary to set up a special section, for adequate attention to be devoted to these problems by the existing staff.

Working with this machinery, every effort is being made to solve the immediate problem of the repatriation of the very considerable number of Americans resident in Europe for business and other reasons and of the great number of Americans who are at present in European countries as tourists.

It will, of course, not be possible for all of the Americans in Europe to return as rapidly as some of them may wish. It has always been envisaged in the plans formulated by this Government for such a situation that the Americans in Europe should be advised, in case of emergency, to leave metropolitan centers for as safe places as may be found where they may await the availability of transportation. Our diplomatic and consular officers in Europe have been giving thought to this problem for months and are in a position to give appropriate advice and counsel to Americans in their respective districts.

Pressure on existing steamship facilities is already pronounced, and it will increase manifoldly in the event of an actual outbreak of

hostilities. The Department of State, as a consequence, in collaboration with the Navy Department and the Maritime Commission, has been considering carefully all means of assisting in the immediate return to this country of the many thousands of Americans who will wish to return without delay. A well-considered program has been worked out, which will be put into effect as the situation develops.

This program contemplates the use of American merchant shipping under the American flag. It is not intended that naval vessels shall be used for the purpose of repatriation since naval vessels are not adapted or intended for the transportation of passengers. However, naval vessels now in European waters may be made use of for emergency transportation from isolated places to places from which passengers can be embarked to the United States.

In effecting repatriation, it has been the invariable practice of this Government not to assume the cost of transportation, but arrangements have been made whereby limited amounts may be advanced on the basis of a promissory note to individuals who have satisfied the consular officer that they are without funds and are not in a position to obtain them from private sources.

There are at present facilities available for the transportation of passengers from Europe on American-flag vessels. The American Scantic Line has vessels in the service from Scandinavian and Baltic ports. The United States Lines have vessels in service from French, English, and German ports. The vessels of the American President Line and the American Export Line are available in service from Mediterranean ports. While these vessels may not be sufficient to bring back all of the Americans in Europe as rapidly as they may wish to be repatriated, there is reason to believe that for the present the American privately owned services will be able to take care of the problem in an orderly manner.

It is essential not to disturb the regular services of American-flag vessels more than is absolutely necessary. In certain cases diversion of American vessels from regular ports of call may be essential and will be practiced if the circumstances make it desirable. It is not intended at this stage, however, to take measures which would involve the commandeering of vessels; but if circumstances make it necessary the chartering of American ships in other services by existing private lines is planned.

The Department of State, the Navy Department, and the Maritime Commission are working in close and continuous cooperation on this matter and are in constant touch with the private shipping interests. Every effort will be made by this Government to aid in facilitating the return of Americans to the United States as rapidly as available facilities will permit.

The American Red Cross, which has rendered such valuable service in similar situations in the past, has informed the Department that, as usual, it is prepared to cooperate with the Government in solving all problems that may arise in the event of hostilities.

♦ ♦ ♦

ATTITUDE OF DEPARTMENT REGARDING AMERICANS GOING ABROAD

[Released to the press August 23]

At his press conference today, Acting Secretary Welles was asked what the Department was saying to American citizens who were thinking of going abroad. Mr. Welles stated that the Department had received inquiries from a few citizens who were thinking of going abroad and that the Department was replying that in view of the very uncertain state of affairs in Europe, the Department certainly would not encourage any American citizens to go abroad unless there was some compelling reason for it.

VISIT TO WASHINGTON OF THE PRINCE CONSORT AND CROWN PRINCE OF LUXEMBURG

[Released to the press August 23]

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Luxembourg and his son, Crown Prince John, are expected to arrive in Washington on Sunday August 27, where they will be the guests of the President at the White House. During the visit to the Capital, the Royal party will observe the following schedule:

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27

Arrival at Union Station at 5:30 p. m.
Procession from the Station to the White House, with military escort.
Informal family dinner at the White House.
The Royal party to remain at the White House overnight.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28

Drive to Mount Vernon, leaving the White House at 9:30 a. m.
A wreath will be laid on Washington's tomb.
Return to Washington by way of Arlington National Cemetery.
Official luncheon at the White House at 1 p. m.
Departure from Union Station at 3 p. m. for New York.

♦ ♦ ♦

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE

Minister of Denmark and Iceland

[Released to the press August 26]

Remarks of the newly appointed Minister of Denmark and Iceland, Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to present to you the letter from His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland containing my credentials as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to you, and at the same time to hand over to you the letters of recall of my predecessor, Mr. Otto Wadsted.

The King, in appointing me to this important post, has asked me to convey to you, Mr. President, the expression of His Majesty's sentiments of esteem and friendship and commanded me to use all efforts to maintain and further develop the friendly and intimate relations which so happily exist between the peoples of Denmark and Iceland and the people of the United States.

It will be a most pleasant duty for me to carry out this royal order to the best of my ability, and I venture to hope that I may, in my endeavor, count upon your good will, Mr. President, and upon the assistance and cooperation of your administration.

I was received by my Sovereign shortly before I left Copenhagen. His Majesty particularly instructed me to express to you, Mr. President, his very sincere appreciation of and deep-felt gratitude for the cordial welcome that was extended to Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess during their recent visit to the United States.

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann:

MR. MINISTER:

It gives me great pleasure to receive from your hands the letter by which His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland has requested me to receive you as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. I am happy to receive you in that capacity and to welcome you to Washington.

I accept also the letters of recall of your distinguished predecessor, Mr. Otto Wadsted, who during his long service in Washington notably furthered the friendship which has so happily marked relations between the people of the United States and the peoples of Denmark and of Iceland.

You may be assured, Mr. Minister, that in the execution of your high mission you will receive my sympathetic cooperation and that of all officials of the Government of the United States.

I shall be most grateful if you will convey to His Majesty King Christian my most cordial wishes for his happiness and well-being and for the continued peace and prosperity of the peoples of Denmark and of Iceland. Please also express to His Majesty the pleasure it gave me and the people of this country to welcome Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Denmark and Iceland during their recent visit to the United States. Their visit served as a fresh reminder of the similarity of the fundamental political principles which inspire the peoples of Denmark, of Iceland, and of the United States.

The Far East

ATTACK ON AMERICAN CITIZEN IN TIENTSIN

[Released to the press August 21]

The Department has received from the American consul at Tientsin, Mr. David C. Berger, the text of a letter dated August 17, 1939, from the Japanese consul general to Mr. Berger in reply to a letter from Mr. Berger with regard to the incident at the barrier on Asahi Road in Tientsin, in which Mrs. Frances M. Richard, an American citizen, was reported to have been struck by a Japanese sentry. The Japanese consul general stated that he wished to express on behalf of the Japanese authorities concerned sincere regret for what had happened; that there existed some inconsistency between Mrs. Richard's statement published in the local press and the result of the investigations by the Japanese authorities; that he had been informed that the Japanese sentry in question, who had never caused any trouble nor received any complaint in his treatment of Americans in the past, had been duly dealt with in accordance with the military regulations; and that, in addition to instructions repeatedly issued, further instructions

had been sent to all soldiers concerned "to accord courteous treatment to all American citizens as far as they assume similarly courteous attitude."

In response to representations made by the American Chargé at Tokyo, Mr. Eugene Dooman, concerning this incident, the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs informed Mr. Dooman on August 18 that the Japanese consul general at Tientsin had already delivered a note to the American consul at Tientsin expressing regret, stating that the sentry would be disciplined according to the military code and stating that instructions had again been issued to all concerned to be courteous to Americans.

Representations had also been made by the American Embassy at Peiping. In response, a representative of the Japanese Embassy expressed regret for the treatment suffered by Mrs. Richard and said that he would discuss with the military authorities the possibility of adopting adequate measures to remove future causes of complaint of this character. The Japanese Embassy representative also mentioned the apology which had been made by the Japanese consul general in the letter to Mr. Berger described above.

The account given above has been corroborated by a memorandum dated August 18, 1939, received by the Department from the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

The American Republics

BOLIVIA: DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

[Released to the press August 24]

Telegram from the Secretary of State to the Foreign Minister of Bolivia (Carlos Salinas Aramayo):

AUGUST 24, 1939.

I wish to express my most profound sympathy on the tragic death of President Busch

and ask that you convey to his family a personal expression of my deep sorrow for their loss.

CORDELL HULL

♦ ♦ ♦

URUGUAY: ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

[Released to the press August 25]

Telegram from the President of the United States to the President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay (General Alfredo Baldomir):

AUGUST 25, 1939.

Upon this anniversary of the independence of Uruguay I am happy to extend to Your Excellency sincere congratulations and cordial good wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Uruguayan people.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

♦ ♦ ♦

ARRIVAL IN UNITED STATES OF WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

[Released to the press August 24]

The American Ambassador to Brazil, the Honorable Jefferson Caffery, has informed the Department that Senhora Vargas, wife of the President of Brazil, will arrive at Miami by airplane of the Pan American Airways on August 25 to be near her daughter, Senhora Ernani do Amaral Peixoto, and her son-in-law, Commander Peixoto, Governor of the State of Rio de Janeiro, who were injured in an automobile accident on August 21 at Kingston, Ontario, Canada. Commander and Senhora Peixoto are understood not to have been critically injured, but they are at present confined to the Kingston General Hospital.

The Brazilian Ambassador, the Honorable Carlos Martins, has indicated that he will meet Senhora Vargas at Miami. The Secretary of State has designated Mr. Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., a Foreign Service officer of the United States now on duty in the Department of State, to represent him in receiving Senhora Vargas at Miami and to accompany her on her journey north. Senhora Vargas plans to proceed via Eastern Air Lines from Miami to New York where an airplane of the United States Coast Guard will be placed at her disposal by this Government for her trip to Kingston, Ontario.

International Conferences, Commissions, etc.

EIGHTEENTH INTERNATIONAL CON- GRESS OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY

[Released to the press August 21]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Turkish Government to participate in the Eighteenth International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archeology, which will be held at Istanbul, Turkey, from September 18 to 25, 1939. The President has approved the appointment of the following persons as delegates on the part of the United States:

Dr. Kirsopp Lake, professor emeritus, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., *chairman of the delegation*

Mr. James H. Gaul, Sofia, Bulgaria

Mr. Bruce Howe, Athens, Greece.

After the sessions of the Congress, where scientific papers will be presented, the delegates will make excursions to the principal archeological sites of Turkey.

Commercial Policy

PROPOSED TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA

Statement by Acting Secretary Welles

[Released to the press August 23]

I believe that a conclusion of the proposed trade agreement with Argentina would represent one of the most outstanding accomplishments under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act, coming particularly at this time, and, indeed, one of the most important accomplishments of this administration in the field of international relations. It would be the first comprehensive commercial arrangement between the United States and Argentina since 1855, when the present treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation became effective. This treaty is to a large extent obsolete, particularly with reference to the treatment of commerce. I can think of no better way to promote the "good neighbor" policy and the type of relations which it represents than through instruments designed to bring about a mutually profitable increase in trade.

The benefits to be gained for our producers and exporters from such an agreement are obvious. Argentina was, next to Canada, our most important foreign market in this hemisphere in 1938. It is, moreover, a market of great potentialities, in view of the country's practically unlimited capacity for economic development.

It may be noted that during the 15-year period 1924-38, our exports to Argentina have exceeded our imports from that country by \$486,900,000.

Our trade with Argentina has suffered in recent years for lack of a trade agreement. The trade of certain European countries with Argentina has been developing at our expense

under the influence of their commercial agreements with Argentina. The placing of American commerce in Argentina on a footing of full equality with that of our European competitors was a subject which was gone into fully in preliminary discussions leading up to the present announcement. The agreement will enable us to maintain our competitive position in a market of great present and prospective importance.

On our side we must, of course, offer reciprocal benefits. The products of interest to Argentina with respect to which consideration will be given in the course of the negotiations, with a view to seeing what concessions could be granted, are listed in connection with the announcement of the proposed negotiations. The concessions, which will in due course be formulated, should, of course, permit an increase in Argentina's exports to this country but will not have injurious effect upon American production. The record of the trade-agreements organization since the authority to negotiate these agreements was granted in 1934 should provide adequate assurance with respect to the skill and care with which matters of this kind are handled. It will be noted that the list of products does not include fresh, chilled, or frozen meat. Imports of such meat from Argentina are prohibited entry into the United States by section 306 of the Tariff Act of 1930. Nor does the list include wools finer than 44's. The types of wool included in the list are the coarser types of which there is only a very small production in this country.

Announcement of Proposed Negotiations

[Released to the press August 23]

The Acting Secretary of State issued today formal notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Argentina.

Imports into Argentina from certain countries with which Argentina normally has an export balance of trade have in recent years received more favorable exchange treatment than have imports from the United States. The Government of Argentina has agreed that the proposed trade agreement will be based upon the principles of multilateral trade which underlie the trade-agreements program of the United States. The proposed trade agreement will assure that imports into Argentina from the United States will be accorded any advantage given competing imports from any other source and that any governmental regulation of imports into Argentina will be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner.

The Committee for Reciprocity Information issued simultaneously today a notice setting the dates for the submission to it of information and views in writing and of applications to appear at public hearings to be held by the Committee, and fixing the time and place for the opening of the hearings. Suggestions with regard to the form and content of presentations addressed to the Committee for Reciprocity Information are included in a statement released by that Committee on December 13, 1937.

It is the general policy of the United States in negotiating trade agreements with foreign countries to consider concessions only on products of which the other country is the chief or an important source of our imports. The annexed list includes most of the products of which Argentina is the chief or an important source of supply. Representations which interested persons may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information need not be confined to the articles appearing on

this list, but may cover any articles of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with Argentina. However, only the articles contained in the list issued today or in any supplementary list issued later will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions by the Government of the United States.

The inclusion of any product in this list does not mean that a concession with respect to it will necessarily be granted. The concessions to be granted are not decided upon until after interested parties in the United States have been given full opportunity to present information and views in writing and orally. In the case of many of the products included in this list it may be that no concession will be made; it may be that the existing import duty will merely be bound, without reduction; it may be that only a part of a given tariff classification, as set forth in the list, will be affected by the agreement; or it may be that a concession, if made, will be limited as to the quantity of the product to which, or the season during which, the concession is applicable.

United States trade with Argentina declined drastically between 1929 and 1932. Since then it has increased, but remains well below the 1929 level.

Year	U. S. imports from Argentina * (thousands of dollars)	U. S. exports to Argentina (thou- sands of dollars)
1929.....	117, 581	210, 288
1932.....	15, 779	31, 133
1933.....	33, 841	36, 927
1934.....	29, 435	42, 688
1935.....	63, 847	49, 374
1936.....	65, 318	56, 910
1937.....	136, 303	94, 173
1938 (preliminary).....	41, 672	86, 479

* General imports 1929-33; imports for consumption 1934-38.

A compilation showing the principal products involved in the trade between the United States and Argentina during the years 1936

to 1938 was issued in March 1939 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and may be obtained, upon request, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in Washington or from any district or cooperative office.

AUGUST 23, 1939.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PUBLIC NOTICE

*Trade Agreement Negotiations With
Argentina*

Pursuant to section 4 of an act of Congress approved June 12, 1934, entitled "An Act to Amend the Tariff Act of 1930," as extended by Public Resolution No. 10, approved March 1, 1937, and to Executive Order No. 6750, of June 27, 1934, I hereby give notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with the Government of Argentina.

All presentations of information and views in writing and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views with respect to the negotiation of such agreement should be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee concerning the manner and dates for the submission of briefs and applications, and the time set for public hearings.

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary of State

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

PUBLIC NOTICE

*Trade Agreement Negotiations With
Argentina*

Closing date for submission of briefs, October 4, 1939

Closing date for application to be heard, October 4, 1939

Public hearings open, October 16, 1939

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all information and views in writing, and all applications for sup-

plemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement with the Government of Argentina, notice of intention to negotiate which has been issued by the Acting Secretary of State on this date, shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12 o'clock noon, October 4, 1939. Such communications should be addressed to "Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Old Land Office Building, Eighth and E Streets, NW., Washington, D. C."

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on October 16, 1939, before the Committee for Reciprocity Information in the hearing room of the Tariff Commission in the Old Land Office Building, where supplemental oral statements will be heard.

Six copies of written statements, either typewritten or printed, shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to. Appearance at hearings before the Committee may be made only by those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for a hearing, and statements made at such hearings shall be under oath.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 23rd day of August 1939.

E. M. WHITCOMB,

Acting Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1939.

LIST OF PRODUCTS ON WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL CONSIDER GRANTING CONCESSIONS TO ARGENTINA

NOTE: The rates of duty indicated are those now applicable to products of Argentina. Where the rate is one which has been reduced pursuant to a previous trade agreement by 50 percent (the maximum permitted by the Trade Agreements Act) it is indicated by the symbol MR. Where the rate represents a reduction pursuant to a previous trade agreement, but less than a 50-percent reduction, it is indicated by the symbol R. Where a rate has been bound

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against increase, but has not been reduced in a previous trade agreement, it is indicated by the symbol B; likewise, items which have been bound free of duty are indicated by the symbol B.

For the purpose of facilitating identification of the articles listed, reference is made in the list to the paragraph numbers of the tariff schedules in the Tariff Act of 1930, or, as the case may be, to the appropriate sections of the Internal Revenue Code. The descriptive phraseology is, however, in many cases limited to a narrower field than that covered by the numbered tariff paragraph or section in the Internal Revenue Code. In such cases only the articles covered by the descriptive phraseology of the list will come under consideration for the granting of concessions.

In the event that articles which are at present regarded as classifiable under the descriptions included in the above list are excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the agreement, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such articles.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
19.....	Casein or lactarene and mixtures of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.	5½¢ per lb.	
38.....	Extracts, dyeing and tanning, not containing alcohol:		
42.....	Quebracho.....	15% ad val.	
53.....	Glycerin, crude.....	¼¢ per lb.	R
	Oils, vegetable:		
	Linseed or flaxseed, and combinations and mixtures in chief value of such oil.	4½¢ per lb.	
232 (a).....	Onyx, in block, rough or squared only.	65¢ per cu. ft.	
409.....	Osier or willow, including chip of and split willow, prepared for basket makers' use.	35% ad val.	
701.....	Tallow.....	¼¢ per lb. (plus 3¢ per lb. under sec. 2491 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code; see below.)	
701.....	Oleo oil and oleo stearin.....	1¢ per lb. (plus 3¢ per lb. under sec. 2491 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code; see below.)	

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
705.....	Extract of meat, including fluid.	15¢ per lb.	B
706.....	Beef and veal, pickled or cured, not packed in airtight containers, not specially provided for.	6¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val.	
706.....	Beef and veal, prepared or preserved, packed in airtight containers, not specially provided for.	6¢ per lb. but not less than 20% ad val.	
710.....	Cheese..... Note: If any concession is made in the proposed agreement, it will apply to a narrower description than that listed so as to cover only that part of the item which is of special interest to Argentina.	4¢ per lb. to 7¢ per lb. with minimum rates of 20% ad val. to 35% ad val.	R (various types)
712.....	Turkeys, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled, or frozen.	10¢ per lb.	
712.....	Birds, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled, or frozen (except chickens, ducks, geese, guineas, and turkeys).	5¢ per lb.	MR
713.....	Eggs of chickens, in the shell.	5¢ per doz.	MR
724.....	Corn or maize, including cracked corn.	25¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.	
730.....	Dog food, consisting of an admixture of grains or grain products with other feed-stuffs, unfit for human consumption.	5% ad val.	MR
742.....	Grapes in bulk, crates, barrels, or other packages.	25¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported.	B (as to hot-house grapes)
749.....	Pears: green, ripe, or in brine.	¼¢ per lb.	
762.....	Flaxseed.....	65¢ per bu. of 56 lbs.	
763.....	Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds:		
	Alfalfa.....	4¢ per lb.	MR
764.....	Canary seed.....	¼¢ per lb.	R
774.....	Asparagus in its natural state.	50% ad val.	
779.....	Broom corn.....	\$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.	
1101 (a).....	Wools: Donskoi, Smyrna, Cordova, Valparaiso, Ecuadorian, Syrian, Aleppo, Georgian, Turkestan, Arabian, Bagdad, Persian, Sistan, East Indian, Tibetan, Chinese, Manchurian, Mongolian, Egyptian, Sudan, Cyprus, Sardinian, Pyrenean, Oporto, Iceland, Scotch Blackface, Black Spanish, Kerry, Haslock, and Welsh Mountain; similar wools without merino or English blood; all other wools of whatever blood or origin not finer than 40s; all the foregoing— In the grease or washed..... Scoured..... On the skin..... Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	24¢ per lb. of clean content. 27¢ per lb. of clean content. 22¢ per lb. of clean content. 28¢ per lb. of clean content.	
1101 (b).....	Any of the foregoing entered or withdrawn from warehouse under bond and used in the manufacture of press cloth, camel's hair belting, knit or felt boots, heavy fulled lumbermen's socks, rugs, carpets, or any other floor coverings.	Free, subject to the provisions of paragraph 1101 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.	

TRADE-AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH BELGIUM

Postponement of Dates for Submission of Briefs and Opening of Hearings

[Released to the press August 22]

The Committee for Reciprocity Information today announced that information and views in writing concerning the negotiation of a trade agreement with Belgium would be received by that Committee up to and including September 27, 1939, and that the opening of public hearings would be deferred to October 9, 1939. This notice amends the notice of August 16, in which it was announced that information and views in writing would be received up to noon, September 16, and that the public hearing would open on October 2.

This postponement of the dates for submission of briefs and for the opening of the public hearing is intended to give interested persons a longer time to prepare their statements, particularly in view of the fact that the Labor Day holidays will intervene during the time in which such statements are being prepared.

The Acting Secretary of State issued a public notice of intention to negotiate a trade agreement with Belgium on August 16, 1939.¹

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION PUBLIC NOTICE

Trade-Agreement Negotiations With Belgium: Postponement of Date for Submission of Briefs and for Applications To Be Heard and Date of Opening of Hearings

The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that the dates given in its public notice of August 16, 1939, are changed as follows:

Closing date for submission of briefs *postponed* from—September 16, 1939, to September 27, 1939

Closing date for application to be heard *postponed* from—September 16, 1939, to September 27, 1939

¹ See the *Bulletin* of August 19, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 8), p. 135.

United States Tariff Act of 1930 Paragraph	Description of article	Present rate of duty	Symbol
1102 (a)-----	Wools, not specially provided for, not finer than 44s: In the grease or washed-----	28¢ per lb. of clean content.	
	Scoured-----	32¢ per lb. of clean content.	
	On the skin-----	27¢ per lb. of clean content.	
	Sorted, or matchings, if not scoured.	30¢ per lb. of clean content.	
1530 (a)-----	Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or uncurled, or dried, salted, or pickled.	10% ad val.	
1558-----	Dog food, manufactured, unfit for human consumption, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.	
1625-----	Blood, dried, not specially provided for.	Free	
1627-----	Bones: Crude, steamed, or ground; bone dust, bone meal, and bone ash; and animal carbon suitable only for fertilizing purposes.	Free	
1670-----	Dyeing or tanning materials: Quebracho wood, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, and not containing alcohol.	Free	
1681-----	Furs and fur skins, not specially provided for, undressed:		
	Guanaquito-----	Free	
	Nutria-----	Free	B
	Otter-----	Free	B
	Fox (other than silver or black fox).-----	Free	
	Wildcat-----	Free	
	Ocelot-----	Free	B
	Lamb-----	Free	B
1685-----	Tankage of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.	Free	
1688-----	Hair of the horse, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for:		
	Body hair-----	Free	B
	Other-----	Free	
1755-----	Sausage casings, weasands, intestines, bladders, tendons, and integuments, all the foregoing not of sheep, lambs, or goats, and not specially provided for.	Free	
1765-----	Horse, colt, ass, and mule hides, and raw skins.	Free	
1780-----	Tankage, unfit for human consumption.	Free	

Internal Revenue Code Section	Description	Present rate of import tax
2491 (a)-----	Tallow-----	3¢ per lb. (in addition to tariff duty).
2491 (c)-----	Oleo oil and oleo stearin-----	3¢ per lb. (in addition to tariff duty).

Opening of public hearings *postponed* from—
October 2, 1939, to October 9, 1939

All information and views in writing, and all applications for supplemental oral presentation of views, in regard to the negotiation of a trade agreement with Belgium shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 4 p. m. on September 27, 1939.

A public hearing will be held beginning at 10 a. m. on October 9, 1939.

Except for the dates mentioned above, the public notice issued by this Committee on August 16, 1939, remains unchanged.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 22nd day of August, 1939.

E. M. WHITCOMB,
Acting Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1939.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International Radio Consulting Committee (C. C. I. R.), Fourth Meeting, Bucharest, May 21-June 8, 1937: Report of the Delegation of the United States of America, and Appended Documents. Conference Series 41. Publication 1352. 1939. x, 290 pp. 35¢.

Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 26]

Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States since August 18:

Robert W. Heingartner, of Canton, Ohio, consul at Frankfort on the Main, Germany, has been assigned as consul at Regina, Canada.

John S. Calvert, of Wilmington, N. C., consul at Regina, Canada, has been assigned as consul at Bilbao, Spain.

Perry N. Jester, of Richmond, Va., consul at Southampton, England, has been assigned as consul at Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa.

Norris B. Chipman, of Washington, D. C., second secretary of embassy and consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been assigned as consul at Cairo, Egypt.

Walter J. Linthicum, of Baltimore, Md., third secretary of legation and vice consul at Kaunas, Lithuania, has been assigned as vice consul at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Herbert O. Williams, of Sacramento, Calif., retired Foreign Service officer, died at Forest Glen, Md., on August 17, 1939.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION

Permanent Court of Arbitration

Iran

According to a letter from the International Office of the Permanent Court of Arbitration dated August 3, 1939, the Government of Iran has designated His Excellency Matine-Daftary, Minister of Justice, as a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.

MUTUAL GUARANTEES

Nonaggression Treaty Between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

According to a telegram dated August 24, 1939, from the American Embassy at Berlin, a Nonaggression Treaty Between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed at Moscow on August 23, 1939, a translation of which reads as follows:

"The Governments of the German Reich and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics directed by the wish to strengthen the cause of peace between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and proceeding upon the basic provisions of the treaty of neutrality concluded between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in April 1926 have reached the following agreement:

"Article I.

"The two contracting parties undertake to refrain from any act of violence, any aggressive action or any attack against one another whether individually or jointly with other powers.

"Article II.

"In case one of the contracting parties should become the object of war-like acts on the part of a third power the other contracting party will not support that third power in any form.

"Article III.

"The Governments of the two contracting parties will in future remain in contact with each other through continuous consultations in order to inform each other concerning questions affecting their mutual interests.

"Article IV.

"Neither of the two contracting parties will participate in any grouping of powers which is indirectly or directly aimed against the other party.

"Article V.

"Should disputes or conflicts arise between the contracting parties regarding questions of any kind whatsoever, the two parties would clear away these disputes or conflicts solely by means of friendly exchanges of views or if necessary, by arbitration commissions.

"Article VI.

"The present treaty is concluded for a period of ten years with the provision that unless one of the contracting parties denounces it one year before the end of this period the duration of the validity of this treaty is to be regarded as automatically prolonged for another five years.

"Article VII.

"The present treaty is to be ratified within the shortest possible time. The documents of ratification are to be exchanged in Berlin. The treaty becomes effective immediately upon signature.

"Drawn up in duplicate texts in the German and Russian languages.

"Moscow, August 23, 1939.

RIBBENTROP
MOLOTOV"

EDUCATION**Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character**

By a circular letter dated June 29, 1939, the Secretary General of the League of Nations notified the countries on behalf of which the Convention for Facilitating the International Circulation of Films of an Educational Character concluded at Geneva on October 11, 1933, was signed or acceded to, that the procès-verbal adopted at Geneva on September 12, 1938, had been signed by 10 countries bound by the convention and that it would come into force on August 28, 1939, in conformity with paragraph III of the procès-verbal.

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated August 14, 1939, the following was brought to the notice of the countries parties to the convention of October 11, 1933:

1. By the procès-verbal of September 12, 1938, the functions allowed to the International Educational Cinematographic Institute by articles IV, V, VI, VII, IX, XII, and XIII of the convention of October 11, 1933, are to be performed by the International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation;

2. The International Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, having been authorized by the Assembly resolution of September 26, 1938, to undertake those functions, appointed

a committee of experts to draft regulations for the application of the convention in accordance with article XIII;

3. The committee of experts met at Paris from March 6 to 7, 1939, and adopted draft regulations, which were examined by the Executive Committee of the International Committee at its session held at Paris from April 5 to 6, 1939;

4. The regulations thus drawn up were approved by the Council of the League of Nations, in accordance with article XIII of the convention, on May 27 last.

According to the information of the Department the countries which have ratified or adhered to the convention of October 11, 1933, are as follows: Australia, including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru; Belgium; Brazil; Bulgaria; Chile; Cuba; Denmark; Egypt; Estonia; Great Britain; Greece; Hungary; India; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Italy; Latvia; Monaco; Newfoundland; Nicaragua; Norway; Poland; Rumania; Sweden; Switzerland; and Union of South Africa.

This convention came into force on January 15, 1935.

PUBLICATIONS**International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications***Burma*

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated August 14, 1939, the Secretariat received on August 4, 1939, a notification from the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that, in accordance with the provisions of article 13 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications, signed at Geneva on September 12, 1923, in which Burma formerly participated as a part of India, His Majesty desires that the convention should be regarded as having applied to

Burma as an overseas possession of His Majesty as from April 1, 1937, the date on which Burma was separated from India and acquired its new status.

According to the information of the Department the following countries have ratified or adhered to the convention: Afghanistan; Albania; Australia, including the territories of Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru; Belgium; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; China; Colombia; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Danzig; Denmark; Egypt; Estonia; Finland; Germany; Great Britain, including the following territories: Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Burma, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and dependencies, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands, Federated Malay States, Non-federated Malay States (Brunei, Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu), Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria (Colony, Protectorate, and Cameroons under British mandate), Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Palestine, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tanganyika Territory, Trans-Jordan, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Windward Islands, and Zanzibar); Greece; Guatemala; Hungary; India; Iran; Iraq; Ireland; Italy; Japan; Latvia; Luxemburg; San Marino; Monaco; the Netherlands, including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam, and Curaçao; Newfoundland; New Zealand, including the mandated territory of Western Samoa; Norway; Paraguay; Poland; Portugal; Rumania; El Salvador; Southern Rhodesia; Spain; Switzerland; Thailand (Siam); Turkey; Union of South Africa, including the mandated territory of South-West Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and Yugoslavia.

The convention came into force on August 7, 1924.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

International Conventions for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children

Burma

There is quoted below the text of a note dated April 4, 1939, addressed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs by the British Embassy at Paris, setting forth the conditions under which the Agreement for the Repression of the Trade in White Women, signed in Paris May 18, 1904 (Treaty Series No. 496; 35 Stat., pt. 2, 1979), and the Convention Relating to the Suppression of the White Slave Trade, signed at Paris May 4, 1910, are applicable to Burma which now possesses the status of a British overseas territory:

4TH APRIL, 1939.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,

On the instructions of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that Burma, which participated as part of India in the International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on the 18th May 1904 and in the International Convention of the White Slave Traffic, signed at Paris on the 4th May, 1910, was separated from India on the 1st April 1937, and now possesses the status of a British overseas territory. Consequently, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, hereby gives notice (1) that the above-mentioned agreement of 1904 is to be regarded as applying to Burma as a British possession in accordance with Article 2 of the Procès-Verbal of signature attached thereto; and (2) that the Convention of 1910 is to be regarded as applying to Burma as a British Possession in accordance with Article 11 thereof, subject to the following reservation which corresponds to that made in respect of India at the time of her accession, viz:

"Burma reserves the right at her discretion to substitute the age of 16 years or any greater

age that may subsequently be decided upon for the age limit prescribed in paragraph B of the Final Protocol of the Convention".

2. As regards the fourth sub-paragraph of Article 11 of the Convention of 1910, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the methods of transmission which are recognised for Letters of Request addressed to or emanating from Burma are the second and third of those set forth in Article 6 of the Convention.

3. I have the honour to request that the other States parties to the above-mentioned Conventions may be informed of the new position of Burma under them, and that Your Excellency will be so good as to acknowledge the receipt of the present Note.

I have [etc.]

ERIC PHIPPS

According to the information of the Department the countries which have ratified or adhered to the agreement of 1904 are as follows: United States of America; Australia; Belgium; Brazil; Bulgaria; Canada; China; Colombia; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Free City of Danzig; Denmark; Dutch East Indies; Egypt; El Salvador; Estonia; Finland; France and French colonies; Germany; Great Britain (including Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Central Africa, Ceylon, Fiji Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Newfoundland, Northern Nigeria, Nyasaland, Solomon Islands, Sarawak, St. Helena, Senegambia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Southern Rhodesia, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Weihaiwei, Windward Islands, and Zanzibar); Hungary; Iceland; Italy; India; Japan; Luxemburg; Monaco; Morocco; the Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Palestine and Trans-Jordan; Poland; Portugal; Thailand (Siam); Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Tunis; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Uruguay; and Yugoslavia.

The countries which have ratified or adhered to the convention of 1910 are as follows: Belgium, Brazil, Great Britain (including Ba-

hamas, Barbados, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji Islands, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, British Guiana, Guernsey, Grenada, Gold Coast, Honduras, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Seychelles Islands, Southern Rhodesia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, and Windward Islands), Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Curaçao, Czechoslovakia, Free City of Danzig, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Estonia, El Salvador, Finland, France and French colonies, Germany, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Monaco, Morocco (French), Newfoundland, New Zealand, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand (Siam), Tunis, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

SAFETY

Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (Treaty Series No. 910)

Indochina

The British Ambassador in Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated August 16, 1939, that the date of the effect of the application to French Indochina of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed at London on May 13, 1939, was January 15, 1939, and not November 15, 1938, as previously stated in the Ambassador's note of April 27, 1939.

The countries which have ratified or adhered to the convention are as follows: United States of America; Argentina; Australia; Belgium; Brazil; Bulgaria; Burma; Canada; China; Danzig; Denmark; Egypt; Eire; Estonia; Finland; France; French Indochina; Germany; Great Britain; Greece; Hong Kong; Hungary; Iceland; India; Italy; Italian colonies of Libya, Eritrea, and Somaliland, and Italian islands in the Aegean; Japan; Japan for Chosen, Taiwan, and leased territory of Kwan-

tung; Netherlands; Netherlands East Indies; New Zealand; Norway; Panama; Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Spain; Straits Settlements; and Sweden.

FINANCE

Convention With France for the Avoidance of Double Taxation

The American Ambassador to France reported by a telegram dated August 11, 1939, that the Convention With France for the Avoidance of Double Taxation, signed at Paris on July 25, 1939, was ratified by the President of France by a decree dated July 29, 1939.

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1934

Latvia

The Egyptian Minister in Washington informed the Secretary of State by a note dated March 6, 1939, of the deposit with the Egyptian Government on January 26, 1939, of the instrument of ratification by Latvia of the Universal Postal Convention, signed at Cairo on March 20, 1934, and the following acts signed on the same day:

Arrangement Concerning Letters and Parcels of Declared Value, and annexes
Arrangement Concerning Parcels, and annexes
Arrangement Concerning Postal Money Orders, and annexes
Arrangement Concerning Check Accounts, and annex
Arrangement Concerning Postal Collections, and annex
Arrangement Concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals, and annex.

According to the information of the Department the countries which have ratified or adhered to the convention are as follows: United States of America; Aden; Afghanistan; Albania; Algeria; Australia; Belgian Congo; Belgium; Burma; Canada; Chile; China; Colombia; Cuba; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Dominican Republic; Ecuador; Egypt; El Salvador; Estonia; Ethiopia; Fin-

land; France, including colonies and protectorates of Indochina; Germany; Great Britain; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Hungary; Iceland; India; Iran; Iraq; Italy, including Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Eritrea, and Somaliland; Japan, including dependencies; Latvia; Liberia; Lithuania; Luxemburg; Mexico; Morocco (French); Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Panama; Peru; Philippine Islands; Poland; Portugal; Rumania; Saudi Arabia; Union of South Africa; Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Syria and Lebanon; Thailand (Siam); Tunisia; Turkey; Vatican City State; Venezuela; Yemen; and Yugoslavia.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement

Dominican Republic

The American Legation at Ciudad Trujillo transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated July 26, 1939, a copy of the *Official Gazette* of July 8, 1939 (No. 5332), which contains the text of Resolution No. 135, promulgated by the President of the Dominican Republic on June 27, 1939, by which the Dominican Congress approves the ratification of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement signed at Habana on December 13, 1937. According to the information of the Department the countries which have deposited their instruments of ratification of this agreement are the United States, Canada, Cuba, and Haiti.

This agreement has not yet entered into force.

Inter-American Arrangement Concerning Radiocommunications

Dominican Republic

The *Official Gazette* of July 8, 1939 (No. 5332), transmitted to the Department by the American Legation at Ciudad Trujillo under date of July 26, 1939, publishes the text of Resolution No. 136 of the Dominican Congress

promulgated by the President of the Dominican Republic on June 27, 1939, approving the ratification of the Inter-American Arrangement Concerning Radiocommunications signed at Habana on December 13, 1937. According to the information of the Department the countries which have deposited instruments of ratification of this arrangement are the United States, Canada, Chile, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention (Treaty Series No. 938)

Brazil

The American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated August 4, 1939, a copy of Decree Law No. 1435, of July 20, 1939, published in the *Diario Oficial* of July 27, 1939, by which the Brazilian Government approves, with reserva-

tions, the Inter-American Radiocommunications Convention signed at Habana on December 13, 1937, and annexes.

According to the information of the Department the countries which have deposited their instruments of ratification of this convention are the United States of America, Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Mexico, Panama, and Peru.

International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series No. 867)

In the *Bulletin* for July 22, 1939 (Vol. I, No. 4), page 64, the date of approval by Danzig of the Regulations of Cairo, 1938, should read January 7, 1939, instead of January 1, 1939, and the date of approval by Newfoundland of the General and Additional Radio Regulations of Cairo, 1938, should read June 22, 1939, instead of June 6, 1939.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1939

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